



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The following infectious diseases were reported during the same period : Measles, 35 ; scarlatina, 1 ; diphtheria, 1 ; typhoid fever, 1.

## CAIBARIEN.

Dr. Bernardo Escobar, quarantine officer, reports the sanitary condition of Caibarien as exceptionally good, there having been but 3 deaths during the week ended August 26 ; 2 from pulmonary diseases, and 1, a still-born child. No case of an infectious or contagious character has been reported. Eight vessels were inspected, to 4 of which bills of health were issued.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Sanitary reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following sanitary report of Santiago and the fourth district of Cuba for the week ended August 26. During the week there was a total of 22 deaths, a decrease of 2 from the preceding week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6 ; tetanus, 1 ; malarial fevers, 1 ; intestinal diseases, 4 ; heart disease, 4 ; other causes, 6 ; total, 22. Population, 34,000 ; mortality, 30.7 per 1,000.

During the same week there were 2 cases of yellow fever with no deaths. Both cases were of an extremely mild type, and will recover.

The regular disinfection of mails and baggage continues. Both will be handled more rapidly when the new disinfecting machinery at the dock is in operation. It will be completed next week.

## MANZANILLO.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Socarras reports that there has been but 1 death, and that from malaria, during the week. As it is roughly estimated that there are from 12,000 to 25,000 inhabitants there, it indicates a very healthy condition of the inhabitants. Two cases of smallpox were reported to-day, and isolated. Guantanamo and Daiquiri reports show that both towns are free from contagious disease.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

## FRANCE.

*Sanitary report from Marseilles.*

MARSEILLES, *August 22, 1899.*

SIR: I arrived here this morning and after obtaining all the information concerning sanitary affairs at this port possible, sent you a telegram advising the temporary employment of a sanitary inspector at this port, and suggesting that Mr. W. H. Chambers was a reliable man for the position. Although not a medical man, Chambers has been making inspections of vessels for the past five years and is well qualified for the